

BRITISH OFFICERS DIE WITH MEN; LIST SHOWS SIXTH LOST

Leaders of Battle—Victims of German Fire—Casualties 1146 During Seven Weeks of Fighting.

LONDON, Oct. 12. British troops took their place in the line on the Franco-Belgian frontier for the first time on August 23. In the seven weeks from that day to this General Sir John French has been bereft of the services of no less than 1146 officers, out of a force approximating not more than 600 at the most. Of that number 267 have been killed, 350 wounded and 329 missing or taken prisoners of war by the Germans.

It is difficult even for a military man to appreciate what a frightful loss it must be to an army to have more than one-sixth of its leaders wiped away in so short a period. Probably there is only one man in England who is fully alive to the gravity of the problem entailed by this fearful toll of battle, and this is why Lord Kitchener is devoting his greatest energies to building up the fighting gaps that have been and are being torn in the British lines by the enemy.

FIRST LIST MEAGRE When, during the first days of the fighting, rumors were bandied about concerning alleged total destruction of certain units in the expeditionary force, London awaited in breathless fear the issuance of the casualty lists that would confirm or deny those awful rumors. The first list contained the names of three officers—Major Arthur Hughes Onslow, of the Tenth Hussars, killed, and Brigadier General A. H. Shot, of the Royal Artillery, and Colonel M. J. King, of the Royal Engineers, both of whom were killed in an automobile accident.

This was on August 15, before the British got under fire at Mons. But everybody in England believed they were facing the foe at that time, and the long delay from August 19 to September 2, when the second list was made known through the War Office, bore down very heavily, indeed, upon the nerves of an anxious public.

Before the arrival of that second list, long heralded in Sir John French's dispatches and briefly mentioned by Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords as being under way several days before, the name of one officer wounded in a skirmish with the Germans on August 22 leaked through to England. Lieutenant the Earl of Leven, of the Royal Scots Greys. So far as can be learned he was the first member of the expeditionary force in any rank to get a taste of the enemy's bullets.

"ROLL OF HONOR" VICTIMS. There was many a pale face among those millions of folk who scanned the tragic lists in the newspapers of September 3. Parents and wives and sweethearts of the men in the ranks found no relief from their suspense, for it was impossible for the press to print more than the names of officers in the "roll of honor"—there were 185 of those alphas in the second list. Two days later rolled another depressing array: 170 officer casualties that time. Then there was a brief lull—the interval between Mons and Aisne—and then, on the 11th, came the third list, another depressing array: 170 officer casualties that time. Then there was a brief lull—the interval between Mons and Aisne—and then, on the 11th, came the third list, another depressing array: 170 officer casualties that time.

"Next to die," whether of officers or of the rank and file, are supposed to receive the sorrowful tidings from the front before the lists are given to the press, but the War Office is overworked, and in many cases an officer's name is not in the list until some time after the actual death. It is not until the morning of the 11th that the names of officers dead or wounded or missing are known, and that the General's Highlanders have been in the thick of the fight.

The next day the Coldstream Guards bulk large among the German shrapnel's prey, and he sees, as clearly as if he had been in the trenches himself, how the General's Highlanders, the Cameron's and the Coldstream, Black Watch and the Coldstream, have suffered dreadfully. To the Coldstreams go the mournful glory of the "roll of honor" this morning, and among their officers, 43 of a total of 53 of whom are ineffective at present. The Gordons and the Irish Guards share second place in the casualty percentage being 40 per cent. among the latter, and 30 per cent. among the former. It is probable the percentage of casualties is even greater than those statistics show, for there is no way of knowing whether the full complement of officers accompanies each unit, and the figures given above have reference to the full complement. In fact, one cannot state with certainty even how many battalions of any regiment have gone to the front, except in the case of the Irish Guards—which has only one battalion.

For instance, the total of 53 officers of the Coldstream Guards means the full number of officers supposed to be attached to the three battalions of that Regiment. But one cannot know whether all three battalions are in France. Thus, instead of the casualty percentage being more than 40 per cent. among the Coldstream officers, it would be more than 50 per cent. if only two battalions had been in the fighting.

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MINOR HORRORS OF WAR TOLD IN VARIOUS INCIDENTS

England's young women are proving of great aid to Lord Kitchener in his efforts to raise a great second army for Great Britain. A group of enthusiastically loyal young women have banded together for the purpose of inducing all single young men not now in the army to join or be inducted as soon as possible.

"The young, unmarried man who has no physical weakness, no serious domestic or other tie, and who will not serve his country in time of need, claims himself to be an abject coward and deserves the contempt of every right-minded person," said one of these young women the other day. "Single young men should be made to feel that khaki is the only fashionable color. We girls are going to refuse to be seen with any young man who does not bear the khaki hallmark of manhood."

Declaring that German officers had tried to force them to act as nurses for German wounded, a party of young English girls arrived in Rotterdam the other day after a perilous journey from Germany. They had ridden 30 miles in a wagon through lines of soldiers, dead and alive. One of the girls—the oldest, and herself but 24—told of how they were locked up in a room all night by the Germans. She said that in the morning an officer entered and, after looking them over, said he "guessed they were hunky enough" to act as nurses for the wounded. This girl said she "gave him a piece of her mind," and told him that they would be "helped" to help take care of the Germans. They were thereupon released, she says.

The young English boys are having great times in Hyde Park, the boys' drilling and playing a war game in which all the belligerent countries are represented. Usually every boy wants to represent Great Britain in this game; but, since there would be no game if all insisted on their desires in this direction, they are willing enough to "be" France, Russia or Belgium. The one country they do not want to be is Germany, and many a game is delayed or abandoned entirely through the inability to persuade some youngsters to be the country of the Kaiser.

Austria arouses no feeling in the boys one way or the other. A similar attitude is noticeable among grown-ups in London. Austria is an opponent of Great Britain in this war; the public scarcely considers her really an enemy.

"Among the wounded German soldiers in the 'Chateau d'Esternay in Paris,' says the 'Corriere della Sera,' are many boys, some of them only 16 years of age. They are well cared for by the French Red Cross.

"Among the wounded who arrived at Noisy-le-Rec was a 20-year-old girl wearing a soldier's garb. She had marched more than 40 kilometers with a zouave regiment, and, according to her comrades, fought as bravely as any of them."

The Temps received the following letter, written in pencil, from the front: "All the wine in Champagne has been drunk and we are now reduced to tea. I sleep here and there, wherever I am, and would find it disagreeable to sleep in bed. We eat well and the food is excellent. We are all in the best of spirits. I have been running across fields from one destroyed village to another in the midst of the order of corpses which here and there is still to be seen. The graves of those killed in battle were not dug sufficiently deep.

"Yesterday we took three villages with great ease. In the afternoon the boys' drilling and playing a war game in which all the belligerent countries are represented. Usually every boy wants to represent Great Britain in this game; but, since there would be no game if all insisted on their desires in this direction, they are willing enough to "be" France, Russia or Belgium. The one country they do not want to be is Germany, and many a game is delayed or abandoned entirely through the inability to persuade some youngsters to be the country of the Kaiser.

RED CROSS NURSES SHOT BY GERMANS, FRANCE DECLARES Two Were Killed by Officer, Affidavit of Wounded Girl Charges in Protest to Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. France has made another formal protest to the Powers against alleged German atrocities. The complaint has reached the State Department and may be called to President Wilson's attention today.

In addition to needless destruction of property, the dropping of bombs on unfortified towns and villages, and the killing of defenseless folk, the protest alleges outrages against Red Cross nurses.

The following affidavit, signed by Miss Marcelle Jouy, 18 years old, residing at Villonvaux, was submitted: "From the beginning of the hostilities I was assigned as auxiliary Red Cross nurse to the regiment of artillery at X—.

"On Saturday, the 15th of August, there was an encounter between our troops and the Germans at Moncel on the Selle. After the Germans retreated we went to our tents to look after the wounded that had been left on the field. With two of my friends, also auxiliary nurses, we formed a small group, followed at some distance by stretcher bearers.

"On arriving at the spot I saw a German officer and a German private rise and cut off the ears of two French wounded, one of whom was an officer. "As we were about to succor a wounded man of the 1st Regiment of Artillery a German officer, who was himself wounded and lying a distance of about 12 inches, lifted himself on his elbow and fired three revolver shots at us. The first one hit me in the arm, the other two struck my little friends. I then fainted.

"When I came to about a half an hour later, I saw my two companions lying dead by my side. I was carried to the hospital at Marsel, where my wound was treated.

"We all three wore very conspicuous badges." This affidavit is certified by the local civil and military authorities under date of August 19.

BRITISH MAJOR KILLED Four Marine Officers Wounded in Antwerp Fighting.

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RUMANIA'S NEW MONARCH TO TAKE KING'S OATH TODAY

Ministers Summon Parliament in Special Session to Proclaim Ferdinand Ruler. Consort Is Anti-German.

LONDON, Oct. 12. A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, says: "The Council of Ministers met in extraordinary session last night, the leaders of all parties being present. It was decided to convene Parliament today to proclaim Crown Prince Ferdinand King and to administer the statutory oath to the new monarch."

The message adds the following concerning the events immediately preceding the death of the King: "His Majesty Ferdinand will come to the throne prepared to accept of training for his new responsibilities. On more than one occasion it has appeared almost certain that he would ascend the throne before the death of his uncle, King Charles. As recently as August it was reported that King Charles was anxious to abdicate.

Ferdinand was created Prince of Rumania by royal decree in March, 1889. The succession to the throne had been settled by the constitution of 1859. Born in 1865, Prince Ferdinand was educated in Germany. He studied in Potsdam, and was an officer in the German army. He achieved considerable notoriety before his marriage through a love affair with Mile. Helene Vacaresco, a favorite of the Queen of Rumania.

His marriage with Princess Marie, daughter of Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and later Duke of Saxe-Coburg, was talked of, it was said that the Queen of Rumania was much incensed. Mile. Vacaresco felt the matter so keenly that she sent Prince Ferdinand's love letter to the Princess Marie. It was said. Nevertheless the marriage between Prince Ferdinand and Princess Marie took place in January, 1892. At the time Prince Ferdinand was 26 years old and his bride only 17. There are five children.

Ferdinand, it is said, has never attained any great degree of popularity in Rumania. He is not a Slavophile, and during the Balkan wars began to bring him into favor. It will be recalled that the late King maintained a decidedly unbecoming neutrality in that struggle, and in his opposition to the war he appealed to the growing nationalism of the Rumanian people. Since the beginning of the present troubles Ferdinand has placed himself in a position of outspoken opposition to the King, an act which has made the Rumanian people look upon him with more kindness than they do upon the King.

Those who are familiar with conditions and personalities declare that the ruling power in Rumania will reside, not in Ferdinand, but in his able, ambitious and energetic consort. A granddaughter of Queen Victoria and daughter of Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, aunt of the Emperor of Germany, she has inherited many characteristics which make her seem much more the Englishwoman than the other queens in the Balkans. She is not a member of the house of Hohenzollern, and she does not hesitate to express pleasure over that fact.

The influence of that house on affairs of Rumania have undoubtedly ceased. Indeed, it is possible that the neutrality of Rumania will cease, and that she will join with the Allies. Certainly, if the sympathies of the King, and the yet more potent influence of the Queen, were the sole motive power, the little Balkan State would assert itself in close union with the Slav Empire and its allies. It is known, too, that public feeling against the neutrality policy of the late King has been very strong indeed.

WAR COSTS SWISS YEAR'S INCOME DURING 2 MONTHS Extraordinary Expenses Deplete Neutral Nation's Exchequer.

Berne, Oct. 12. The cost to Switzerland, due to war conditions, was \$16,800,000 at the end of September, according to the estimates of the Swiss Government officials.

This is equivalent to a year's income spent in two months, and takes no account of the cost of maintaining men who are out of work and of assisting the families of the men mobilized, nor of the loss from the absence of tourists.

KAISER'S SCHEME TO GAIN SCHELDT INVOLVES DUTCH

River Needed as Base for Operations Against England, Is Belief—Holland Reported Pro-German.

LONDON, Oct. 12. The fall of Antwerp places Holland squarely between the millstones of British and German interests. For Antwerp to be of any use to Germany as a base for naval or aerial operations against England the Kaiser must control the mouth of the Scheldt, which is altogether in Dutch hands.

Reliable information has been received here that Germany is urging the Dutch Government to relinquish that control. Such diplomatic success by Germany would be a direct violation of the neutrality of Holland, as provocative to England as the military seizure of Belgium and as certain to be fraught with tremendous consequences.

The attitude of the Dutch Government becomes therefore of intense interest. Despite assertions by Dutch politicians that the majority of the people of Holland favor the cause of the Allies and are determined to hold their Government to strict neutrality, there have been ominous signs that the sympathies of Holland are actually with Germany, and that Ger-

many has been receiving supplies through Dutch ports in spite of the efforts of the British navy to winnow suspicious cargoes and in spite of the protestations of the Dutch leaders.

It is not too much to say that submission by Holland to German persuasion or force would compel the British Government to instant action, action that might easily involve the Dutch nation in the war.

Hilbert's German diplomacy, blundering elsewhere, achieved notable objects as regards Holland. The Kaiser's armies carefully avoided touching Dutch territory. Berlin has treated the Hague with the most circumvent politeness. Holland has been flooded with press matter glorifying the German cause. As a result Germany, with a blockaded coast and an inactive navy, has been able to use Holland's ports almost as if they were German ports.

England, with constantly growing irritation, has been obliged to endure this most unsatisfactory state of affairs. But if Holland resigns the mouth of the Scheldt to Germany, and her neutrality becomes flagrantly one-sided, as to many it has appeared secretly to be, the whole situation may change overnight. The crisis is as delicate and as charged with explosive factors as can readily be imagined.

The Times asserts, on the authority of a Dutch correspondent, that Germany is preparing to lay claim to the mouth of the Scheldt on the ground that the occupation becomes necessary as an emergency war measure against England, an emergency comparable to the necessity for the violation of the neutrality of Belgium. The Pall Mall Gazette finds reason to state that the Dutch neutrality is seriously threatened by Germany's new situation at Antwerp. The Star does not believe that such a violation of Dutch neutrality would be of benefit to the Germans, since they cannot get their warships out of the Kiel Canal.

BARITONE'S GOLDEN NOTES BUY RELEASE FROM DUNGEON Amato, Arrested in Trieste as Spy, Sings Way Out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Because he was found walking in the streets of Trieste, Austria, with an Italian newspaper in his pocket, Pasquale Amato, the baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, who arrived as a passenger on board the Duca di Genova, the Italian liner, from Naples, was arrested by the Austrian military authorities and lodged in a village dunnage, where he was compelled to pass three days before friends interceded in his behalf.

Mr. Amato proved he was an opera singer, he said, by singing selections from several operas.

Another passenger aboard the Duca di Genova was Mme. Frances Alda, in private life Mrs. Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the wife of the director of the Metropolitan Opera. She was booked on the passenger list under her stage name, but was compelled to use the name of her husband before the immigration authorities would permit her to land. It was explained that the immigration laws prohibit the landing of an alien under an assumed name.

The Austrian authorities treated Italian subjects with the utmost disrespect, said Mr. Amato, and, anticipating the joining of forces by Italy with the army of the Allies, Austria was working feverishly at the time he left Trieste to strengthen her fortifications along the frontier. Both countries have already mobilized strong forces along the frontier, and the slightest incident would serve to bring about a clash of arms, he thought.

The belief was expressed by the baritone that Italy will eventually enter the war to fight on the side of the Allies. Her army, he said, has been mobilized up to war footing, and indications point to an early declaration of hostilities. Italy, he said, is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to enter the struggle and perhaps to strike an effective blow against Austria. Such a move would meet with the favor of the populace, said the singer, as they are urging the support of the Allies.

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MONTENEGRIANS SURPRISE AUSTRIANS AND SLAY 1500

Column Advancing to Relief of Sarajevo Cut to Pieces.

LONDON, Oct. 12. A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Cetinje says that on October 7 the Montenegrins engaged in the greatest battle with the Austrians since the beginning of the war near Kalenovitch, in Bosnia. The Austrians, 20,000 strong, tried to cut off the Montenegrin army operating toward Sarajevo. The Montenegrins succeeded in surprising their foe as they were marching in column formation and in the first day of fighting inflicted a loss of 1500 men.

The Austrians, says the correspondent, seeing the impossibility of advancing in the direction of Sarajevo, fell back on Kalenovitch, leaving behind 500 more men killed and wounded. The Montenegrins made a large number of prisoners and captured a large quantity of stores.

A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Cetinje, concerning what is evidently the same engagement, says: "An Austrian detachment of 10,000 soldiers, marching toward Kalenovitch in an effort to reach Sarajevo, attacked a Montenegrin column. After two days' battle the Austrians were defeated near Monfink and abandoned a large number of dead and wounded."

800 GERMAN CAPTURED BY ALLIES NEAR ROYE Entire Convoy, With Provisions, Seized by Cavalry.

PARIS, Oct. 12. Officers arriving from the front report the capture of an entire German convoy with 800 men and munitralls in the region of Roze by British and French cavalry on Friday.

The convoy appeared from the north, bearing food and ammunition for the German forces operating around Roze. It lost its way in the fog. As the fog cleared a French aviator saw it and flew to report the discovery to the French commander.

A strong force of cavalry was sent out. It attacked the convoy, which put up a desperate resistance before surrendering.

GERMANS WARN ANTWERP AGAINST HOSTILE ACTS Promise to Spare City if Peace Is Observed.

ANTWERP, Oct. 12.—General von Reuler, commander of the German troops, has issued the following proclamation: "To the Inhabitants of Antwerp—The German army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed and your property shall be spared, if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractoriness will be punished according to the laws of war, and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city."

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